Internet Engineering Task Force
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Experimental
Expires: July 24, 2014

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January 20, 2014

Definition of Managed Objects for the Manet Simplified Multicast Framework Relay Set Process

draft-ietf-manet-smf-mib-09

Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes objects for configuring aspects of the Simplified Multicast Forwarding (SMF) process for Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks (MANETs). The SMF-MIB module also reports state information, performance information, and notifications. In addition to configuration, the additional state and performance information is useful to operators troubleshooting multicast forwarding problems.

Status of This Memo

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes objects for configuring aspects of a process implementing Simplified Multicast Forwarding (SMF) [RFC6621] for Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks (MANETs). SMF provides multicast Duplicate Packet Detection (DPD) and supports algorithms for constructing an estimate of a MANET Minimum Connected Dominating Set (MCDS) for efficient multicast forwarding. The SMF-MIB module also reports state information, performance information, and notifications. In addition to configuration, this additional state and performance information is useful to operators troubleshooting multicast forwarding problems.

2. The Internet-Standard Management Framework

For a detailed overview of the documents that describe the current Internet-Standard Management Framework, please refer to section 7 of RFC 3410 [RFC3410].

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. MIB objects are generally accessed through the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the Structure of Management Information (SMI). This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SMIv2, which is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [RFC2578], STD 58, RFC 2579 [RFC2579] and STD 58, RFC 2580 [RFC2580].

3. Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

4. Overview

SMF provides methods for implementing Duplicate Packet Detection (DPD)-based multicast forwarding with the optional use of Connected Dominating Set (CDS)-based relay sets. The CDS provides a complete connected coverage of the nodes comprising the MANET. The Minimum CDS (MCDS) is the smallest set of MANET nodes (comprising a connected cluster) which cover all the nodes in the cluster with their transmissions. As the density of the MANET nodes increase, the fraction of nodes required in an MCDS decreases. Using the MCDS as a multicast forwarding set then becomes an efficient multicast mechanism for MANETs.

Various algorithms for the construction of estimates of the MCDS exist. The Simplified Multicast Framework [RFC6621] describes some of these. It further defines various operational modes for a node which is participating in the collective creation of the MCDS estimates. These modes depend upon the set of related MANET routing and discovery protocols and mechanisms in operation in the specific MANET node.

A SMF router's MIB module contains SMF process configuration parameters (e.g. specific CDS algorithm), state information (e.g., current membership in the CDS), performance counters (e.g., packet counters), and notifications.

4.1. SMF Management Model

This section describes the management model for the SMF node process.

Figure 1 (reproduced from Figure 1 of [RFC6621]) shows the relationship between the SMF Relay Set selection algorithm and the related algorithms, processes and protocols running in the MANET nodes. The Relay Set Selection Algorithm (RSSA) can rely upon topology information gotten from the MANET Neighborhood Discovery Protocol (NHDP), from the specific MANET routing protocol running on the node, or from Layer 2 information passed up to the higher layer protocol processes.

```
       ______________                ____________
      |              |              |            |
      | Neighborhood |              | Relay Set  |
      |  Discovery   |------------->| Selection  |
      |              |   neighbor   |            |
      |______________|     info     |____________|
             \                               /
              \                             /
       neighbor\                           / forwarding
         info   \      _____________      /    status
                 \    |             |    /
                  `-->| Forwarding  |<--'
                      |   Process   |
    ----------------->|_____________|----------------->
     incoming packet,                   forwarded packets
     interface id , and
     previous hop
```

Figure 1: SMF Router Architecture

4.2. Terms

The following definitions apply throughout this document:

- Configuration Objects - switches, tables, objects which are initialized to default settings or set through the management interfaces such as defined by this MIB module.

- Tunable Configuration Objects - objects whose values affect timing or attempt bounds on the SMF Relay Set (RS) process.

- State Objects - automatically generated values which define the current operating state of the SMF RS process in the router.

- Performance Objects - automatically generated values which help an administrator or automated tool to assess the performance of the CDS multicast process on the router and the overall multicast performance within the MANET routing domain.

5. Structure of the MIB Module

This section presents the structure of the SMF-MIB module. The objects are arranged into the following groups:

- smfMIBNotifications - defines the notifications associated with the SMF process.

o smfMIBObjects - defines the objects forming the basis for the SMF-MIB module. These objects are divided up by function into the following groups:

  * Capabilities Group - This group contains the SMF objects that the device uses to advertise its local capabilities with respect to, e.g., the supported RSSAs.

  * Configuration Group - This group contains the SMF objects that configure specific options that determine the overall operation of the SMF process and the resulting multicast performance.

  * State Group - Contains information describing the current state of the SMF process such as the Neighbor Table.

  * Performance Group - Contains objects which help to characterize the performance of the SMF process, typically counters for statistical computations.

o smfMIBConformance - defines two, i.e., minimal and full, conformance implementations for the SMF-MIB module.

5.1. Textual Conventions

The textual conventions defined within the SMF-MIB module are:

o The SmfStatus is defined within the SMF-MIB module. This contains the current operational status of the SMF process on an interface.

The textual conventions defined for the SMF-MIB module and maintained by IANA are:

o The IANAsmfOpModeIdTC represents an index that identifies a specific SMF operational mode. This textual convention is maintained by IANA in the IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB.

o The IANAsmfRssaIdTC represents an index that identifies, through reference, a specific RSSA available for operation on the device. This textual convention is maintained by IANA in the IANAsmfRssaID-MIB.

5.2. The Capabilities Group

The SMF device supports a set of capabilities. The list of capabilities which the device can advertise are:

- o Operational Mode - topology information from NHDP, CDS-aware unicast routing or Cross-layer from Layer 2.

- o SMF RSSA - the specific RSSA operational on the device. Note that configuration, state and performance objects related to a specific RSSA must be defined within a separate MIB module.

5.3. The Configuration Group

The SMF device is configured with a set of controls. Some of the prominent configuration controls for the SMF device are:

- o Operational Mode - determines where topology information is derived from, e.g., NHDP, CDS-aware unicast routing or Cross-layer from Layer 2.

- o SMF RSSA - the specific RSSA operational on the device.

- o Duplicate Packet detection for IPv4 - Identification-based or Hash-based DPD.

- o Duplicate Packet detection for IPv6 - Identification-based or Hash-based DPD.

- o SMF Type Message TLV - if NHDP mode is selected, then the SMF Type Message TLV MAY be included in the NHDP exchanges.

- o SMF Address Block TLV - if NHDP mode is selected, then the SMF Address Block TLV SHOULD be included in the NHDP exchanges.

5.4. The State Group

The State sub-tree reports current state information, e.g.,

- o Node RSSA State - identifies whether the node is currently in or out of the Relay Set.

- o Neighbors Table - a table containing current one-hop neighbors and their operational RSSA.

5.5. The Performance Group

The Performance sub-tree reports primarily counters that relate to SMF RSSA performance. The SMF performance counters consists of per node and per interface objects:

- o Total multicast packets received.
- o Total multicast packets forwarded.
- o Total duplicate multicast packets detected.
- o Per interface statistics table with the following entries:
  - * Multicast packets received.
  - * Multicast packets forwarded.
  - * Duplicate multicast packets detected.

5.6. The Notifications Group

The Notifications Sub-tree contains the list of notifications supported within the SMF-MIB module and their intended purpose and utility.

5.7. Tables and Indexing

The SMF-MIB module contains a number of tables which record data related to:

- o configuration and operation of packet forwarding on the local router,
- o configuration and operation of local MANET interfaces on the router, and
- o configuration and operation of various RSSA algorithms for packet forwarding.

The SMF-MIB module's tables are indexed via the following constructs:

- o smfCapabilitiesIndex - the index identifying the combination of SMF mode and SMF RSSA available on this device.
- o smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrType, smfCfgAddrForwardingAddress and smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPreficLength - indexes to configured multicast addresses which are forwarded by the SMF process.
- o smfCfgIfIndex - the IfIndex of the interface on the local router on which SMF is configured.
- o smfStateNeighborIpAddrType, smfStateNeighborIpAddr, and smfStateNeighborPrefixLen - the interface index set of specific

one-hop neighbor nodes to this local router.

These tables and their associated indexing are:

- o smfCapabilitiesTable - identifies the resident set of (SMF Operational Modes, SMF RSSA algorithms) available on this router. This table has 'INDEX { smfCapabilitiesIndex }.

- o smfCfgAddrForwardingTable - contains information on multicast addresses which are to be forwarded by the SMF process on this device. This table has 'INDEX { smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrType, smfCfgAddrForwardingAddress, smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPrefixLength }'.

- o smfCfgInterfaceTable - describes the SMF interfaces on this device that are participating in the SMF packet forwarding process. This table has 'INDEX { smfCfgIfIndex }'.

- o smfStateNeighborTable - describes the current neighbor nodes, their addresses and the SMF RSSA and the interface on which they can be reached. This table has 'INDEX { smfStateNeighborIpAddrType, smfStateNeighborIpAddr, smfStateNeighborPrefixLen }'.

- o smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfTable - contains the IPv4 related SMF statistics per each SMF interface on this device. This table has 'INDEX { smfCfgIfIndex }'.

- o smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfTable - contains the IPv6 related SMF statistics per each SMF interface on this device. This table has 'INDEX { smfCfgIfIndex }'.

6. Relationship to Other MIB Modules

6.1. Relationship to the SNMPv2-MIB

The 'system' group in the SNMPv2-MIB module [RFC3418] is defined as being mandatory for all systems, and the objects apply to the entity as a whole. The 'system' group provides identification of the management entity and certain other system-wide data. The SMF-MIB module does not duplicate those objects.

6.2. MIB modules required for IMPORTS

The textual conventions imported for use in the SMF-MIB module are as follows. The MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, NOTIFICATION-TYPE, Counter32, Unsigned32, Integer32 and mib-2 textual conventions are imported from RFC 2578 [RFC2578]. The TEXTUAL-CONVENTION, RowStatus and TruthValue textual conventions are imported from RFC 2579 [RFC2579]. The MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP and NOTIFICATION-GROUP textual conventions are imported from RFC 2580 [RFC2580]. The InterfaceIndexOrZero textual convention is imported from RFC 2863 [RFC2863]. The SnmpAdminString textual convention is imported from RFC 3411 [RFC3411]. The InetAddress, InetAddressType and InetAddressPrefixLength textual conventions are imported from RFC 4001 [RFC4001].

6.3. Relationship to the Future RSSA-MIB Moduless

In a sense, the SMF-MIB module is a general front-end to a set of, yet to be developed, RSSA-specific MIB modules. These RSSA-specific MIB modules will define the objects for the configuration, state, performance and notification required for the operation of these specific RSSAs. The SMF-MIB module Capabilities Group allows the remote management station the ability to query the router to discover the set of supported RSSAs.

7. Definitions

```
SMF-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

   MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, NOTIFICATION-TYPE,
   Counter32, Integer32, TimeTicks, experimental
      FROM SNMPv2-SMI                           -- [RFC2578]

   TEXTUAL-CONVENTION, RowStatus, TruthValue
      FROM SNMPv2-TC                            -- [RFC2579]

   MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP,
   NOTIFICATION-GROUP
      FROM SNMPv2-CONF                          -- [RFC2580]

   InterfaceIndexOrZero
      FROM IF-MIB                               -- [RFC2863]

   SnmpAdminString
      FROM SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB                   -- [RFC3411]

   InetAddress, InetAddressType,
   InetAddressPrefixLength
      FROM INET-ADDRESS-MIB                     -- [RFC4001]
```

```
      IANAsmfOpModeIdTC
               FROM IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB

      IANAsmfRssaIdTC
               FROM IANAsmfRssaID-MIB
      ;

   smfMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
      LAST-UPDATED "201309011300Z"  -- September 01, 2013
      ORGANIZATION "IETF MANET Working Group"
      CONTACT-INFO
         "WG E-Mail: manet@ietf.org

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      DESCRIPTION
         "This MIB module contains managed object definitions for
          the Manet SMF RSSA process defined in:

          [SMF] Macker, J.(ed.),
          Simplified Multicast Forwarding, RFC 6621,
          May 2012.

          Copyright (C) The IETF Trust (2012). This version
          of this MIB module is part of RFC xxxx; see the RFC
```

```
          itself for full legal notices."

        -- Revision History
        REVISION    "201309011300Z"   -- September 01, 2013
        DESCRIPTION
           "The first version of this MIB module,
            published as RFC xxxx.
           "
        -- RFC-Editor assigns xxxx
        ::= { experimental xxxx }   -- to be assigned by IANA


   --
   -- TEXTUAL CONVENTIONs
   --

   SmfStatus ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
       STATUS       current
       DESCRIPTION
          "An indication of the operability of a SMF
          function or feature.  For example, the status
          of an interface: 'enabled' indicates that
          this interface is performing SMF functions,
          and 'disabled' indicates that it is not.
          Similarly for the status of the device:
          'enabled' indicates that the device has
          enabled the SMF functions on the device and
          'disabled' means that the device and all interfaces
          have disabled all SMF functions."
       SYNTAX  INTEGER {
                         enabled (1),
                         disabled (2)
               }


   --
   -- Top-Level Object Identifier Assignments
   --

   smfMIBNotifications OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIB 0 }
   smfMIBObjects       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIB 1 }
   smfMIBConformance   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIB 2 }



   --
   -- smfMIBObjects Assignments:
   --      smfCapabilitiesGroup  - 1
```

```
   --      smfConfigurationGroup - 2
   --      smfStateGroup         - 3
   --      smfPerformanceGroup   - 4
   --

   --
   -- smfCapabilitiesGroup
   --
   --    This group contains the SMF objects that identify specific
   --    capabilities within this device related to SMF functions.
   --

   smfCapabilitiesGroup  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBObjects 1 }

   --
   -- SMF Capabilities Table
   --

   smfCapabilitiesTable OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF SmfCapabilitiesEntry
       MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
       STATUS      current
       DESCRIPTION
           "The smfCapabilitiesTable identifies the
            resident set of SMF Operational Modes and
            RSSA combinations that can run on this
            forwarder."
       REFERENCE
          "See Section 7.2. 'Reduced Relay Set Forwarding',
           Section 8.1.1. 'SMF Message TLV Type', and
           the Appendices A, B and C in
           RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
           (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
       ::= { smfCapabilitiesGroup 1 }

   smfCapabilitiesEntry OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX      SmfCapabilitiesEntry
       MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
       STATUS      current
       DESCRIPTION
           "Information about a particular operational
            mode and RSSA combination.
           "
       INDEX   { smfCapabilitiesIndex }
       ::= { smfCapabilitiesTable 1 }

   SmfCapabilitiesEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
         smfCapabilitiesIndex                 Integer32,
```

```
         smfCapabilitiesOpModeID              IANAsmfOpModeIdTC,
         smfCapabilitiesRssaID                IANAsmfRssaIdTC
   }

   smfCapabilitiesIndex     OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX      Integer32 (1..2147483647)
       MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
       STATUS      current
       DESCRIPTION
           "The index for this entry; a unique value,
            greater than zero, for each combination of
            a particular operational mode and RSSA
            algorithm available on this device.
            It is recommended that values are assigned
            contiguously starting from 1.

            Rows in this table are automatically
            populated by the entity's management system
            on initialization.

            By default, the agent should support at least the
            Classical Flooding 'cF' algorithm.  All compliant
            SMF forwarders must support Classical Flooding.
            Hence, the first entry in this table MUST exist
            and MUST be defined as:

               smfCapabilitiesIndex i '1'
               smfCapabilitiesOpModeID i 'cfOnly(1)'
               smfCapabilitiesRssaID i 'cF(1)'

            The value for each combination MUST remain
            constant at least from one re-initialization
            of the entity's management system to the
            next re-initialization."
       ::= { smfCapabilitiesEntry 1 }

   smfCapabilitiesOpModeID     OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX      IANAsmfOpModeIdTC
       MAX-ACCESS  read-only
       STATUS      current
       DESCRIPTION
           "This object identifies
            the particular operational mode for this device."
       ::= { smfCapabilitiesEntry 2 }

   smfCapabilitiesRssaID     OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX      IANAsmfRssaIdTC
       MAX-ACCESS  read-only
```

```
       STATUS      current
       DESCRIPTION
           "This object identifies
            the particular RSSA algorithm in this MIB
            module.  Example RSSAs are found in the
            appendix of RFC 6621."
       REFERENCE
          "See, e.g., Section 8.1.1. 'SMF Message TLV Type',
           and the Appendices A, B and C in
           RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
           (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
       ::= { smfCapabilitiesEntry 3 }


   --
   -- smfConfigurationGroup
   --
   --    This group contains the SMF objects that configure specific
   --    options that determine the overall performance and operation
   --    of the multicast forwarding process for the router device
   --    and its interfaces.
   --

   smfConfigurationGroup  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBObjects 2 }

   smfCfgAdminStatus  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      SmfStatus
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The configured status of the SMF process
          on this device.  'enabled(1)' means that
          SMF is configured to run on this device.
          'disabled(2)' mean that the SMF process
          is configured off.

          Prior to SNM functions being performed over
          specific interfaces, this object must first
          be 'enabled'.  If this object is 'disabled',
          then no SMF functions are being performed on
          the device and all smfIfAdminStatus objects
          MUST also be set to 'disabled'.  When this
          object is changed from 'enabled' to 'disabled'
          by the manager, then all smfIfAdminStatus
          objects MUST also be automatically set to
          'disabled' by the agent.

          The default value for this object SHOULD be
```

```
          'enabled'.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      DEFVAL { enabled }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 1 }

   smfCfgSmfSysUpTime OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX  TimeTicks
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The time (in hundredths of a second) since the
          system SMF process was last re-initialized.
          The SMF process is re-initialized when the
          value of the 'smfCfgAdminStatus' object
          transitions to 'enabled' from either a prior
          value of 'disabled' or upon initialization
          of this device."
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 2 }

   smfCfgRouterIDAddrType  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      InetAddressType { ipv4(1), ipv6(2) }
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The address type of the address used for
          SMF ID of this router as specified
          in the 'smfCfgRouterID' next.

          Only the values ipv4(1) and ipv6(2)
          are supported.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      DEFVAL { ipv4 }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 3 }

   smfCfgRouterID  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      InetAddress (SIZE(4|16))
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The IP address used as the SMF router ID.
          This can be set by the management station.
          If not explicitly set, then the device
```

```
          SHOULD select a routable IP address
          assigned to this router for use as
          the 'smfCfgRouterID'.

          The smfCfgRouterID is a logical identification
          that MUST be consistent across interoperable
          SMF neighborhoods and it is RECOMMENDED to be
          chosen as the numerically largest address
          contained in a node's 'Neighbor Address List'
          as defined in NHDP.  A smfCfgRouterID MUST be
          unique within the scope of the operating
          MANET network regardless of the method used
          for selecting it.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See, e.g.,

          Appendix Section A.1. 'E-CDS Relay Set
              Selection Overview' and

          Appendix Secdtion C.1. 'MPR-CDS Relay
              Set Selection Overview'

          in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
          (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
    ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 4 }

   smfCfgOperationalMode  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Integer32 (1..2147483647)
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF RSS node operational mode and
          RSSA algorithm combination active on this
          local forwarder.  This object is defined
          to be equal to the smfCapabilitiesIndex
          which identifies the specific active
          operational mode and RSSA.

          The default value for this object is
          '1' which corresponds to:

             smfCapabilitiesOpModeID i 'cfOnly(1)'
             smfCapabilitiesRssaID i 'cF(1)'
```

```
          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
          "See Section 7.2. 'Reduced Relay Set Forwarding',
           and the Appendices A, B and C in
           RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
           (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
      DEFVAL { 1 }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 5 }

   smfCfgRssaMember  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                          potential(1),
                          always(2),
                          never(3)
                          }
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The RSSA downselects a set of forwarders for
          multicast forwarding.  Sometimes it is useful
          to force an agent to be included or excluded
          from the resulting RSS.  This object is a
          switch to allow for this behavior.

          The value 'potential(1)' allows the selected
          RSSA to determine if this agent is included
          or excluded from the RSS.

          The value 'always(2)' forces the selected
          RSSA include this agent in the RSS.

          The value 'never(3)' forces the selected
          RSSA to exclude this agent from the RSS.

          The default setting for this object is
          'potential(1)'.  Other settings could pose
          operational risks under certain conditions.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 7. 'Relay Set Selection' in
          RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
          (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
      DEFVAL { potential }
```

```
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 6 }

   smfCfgIpv4Dpd  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                          hashBased(1),
                          identificationBased(2)
                          }
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The current method for IPv4 duplicate packet
          detection.

          The value 'hashBased(1)' indicates that the
          routers duplicate packet detection is based
          upon comparing a hash over the packet fields.
          This is the default setting for this object.

          The value 'identificationBased(2)'
          indicates that the duplicate packet
          detection relies upon header information
          in the multicast packets to identify
          previously received packets.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6.2. 'IPv4 Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in  RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
      DEFVAL { hashBased }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 7 }

   smfCfgIpv6Dpd  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                          hashBased(1),
                          identificationBased(2)
                          }
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The current method for IPv6 duplicate packet
          detection.

          The values indicate the type of method used
          for duplicate packet detection as described
```

```
          the previous description for the object
          `smfCfgIpv4Dpd'.

          The default value for this object is
          'hashBased(1)'.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6.1. 'IPv6 Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
      DEFVAL { hashBased }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 8 }

   smfCfgMaxPktLifetime  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Integer32 (0..65535)
      UNITS       "Seconds"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The estimate of the network packet
          traversal time.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6. 'SMF Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
      DEFVAL { 60 }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 9 }

   smfCfgDpdEntryMaxLifetime  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Integer32 (0..65525)
      UNITS       "Seconds"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The maximum lifetime of a cached DPD
          record in the local device storage.

          If the memory is running low prior to the
          MaxLifetimes being exceeded, the local SMF
```

```
          devices should purge the oldest records first.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6. 'SMF Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
      DEFVAL { 600 }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 10 }


   --
   -- Configuration of messages to be included in
   -- NHDP message exchanges in support of SMF
   -- operations.
   --

   smfCfgNhdpRssaMesgTLVIncluded  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      TruthValue
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Indicates whether the associated NHDP messages
          include the RSSA Message TLV, or not.  This
          is an optional SMF operational setting.
          The value 'true(1)' indicates that this TLV is
          included; the value 'false(2)' indicates that it
          is not included.

          It is RECOMMENDED that the RSSA Message TLV
          be included in the NHDP messages.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 8.1.1. 'SMF Message TLV Type' in
          RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
          (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
      DEFVAL { true }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 11 }

   smfCfgNhdpRssaAddrBlockTLVIncluded  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      TruthValue
      MAX-ACCESS  read-write
```

```
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Indicates whether the associated NHDP messages
          include the RSSA Address Block TLV, or not.
          This is an optional SMF operational setting.
          The value 'true(1)' indicates that this TLV is
          included; the value 'false(2)' indicates that it
          is not included.

          The smfCfgNhdpRssaAddrBlockTLVIncluded is optional
          in all cases as it depends on the existence of
          an address block which may not be present.
          If this SMF device is configured with NHDP,
          then this object SHOULD be set to 'true(1)'.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 8.1.2. 'SMF Address Block TLV
          Type' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
      DEFVAL { true }
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 12 }



   --
   -- Table identifying configured multicast addresses to be forwarded.
   --

   smfCfgAddrForwardingTable  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX     SEQUENCE OF SmfCfgAddrForwardingEntry
      MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
      STATUS     current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The (conceptual) table containing information on multicast
          multicast addresses which are to be forwarded by the SMF
          process.  This table represents an IP filters table for
          forwarding (or not) packets based upon their IP
          multicast address.

          The SMF process can be configured to forward only those
          multicast addresses found within the
          smfCfgAddrForwardingTable.  As such, addresses which are
          to be forwarded by the SMF process MUST be found within
          the address ranges configured within this table, unless
          this table is empty.
```

```
          Each row is associated with a range of multicast
          addresses, and ranges for different rows must be disjoint.
          Different rows MAY share a common
          smfCfgAddrForwardingGroupName to administratively
          associate different rows.

          The objects in this table are persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to non-volatile storage."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 9.1. 'Forwarded Multicast Groups' in
          RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
          (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 13 }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX     SmfCfgAddrForwardingEntry
      MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
      STATUS     current
      DESCRIPTION
         "An entry (conceptual row) containing the information on a
          particular multicast scope."
      INDEX { smfCfgAddrForwardingIndex }
      ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingTable 1 }

   SmfCfgAddrForwardingEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
      smfCfgAddrForwardingIndex         Integer32,
      smfCfgAddrForwardingGroupName     SnmpAdminString,
      smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrType      InetAddressType,
      smfCfgAddrForwardingAddress       InetAddress,
      smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPrefixLength
                                        InetAddressPrefixLength,
      smfCfgAddrForwardingStatus        RowStatus
   }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingIndex     OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Integer32 (1..2147483647)
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "This object identifies an unique entry
          for a forwarding group.  The index for
          this entry is a unique value,
          greater than zero, for each row.
          It is recommended that values are assigned
          contiguously starting from 1.

          The value for each row index MUST remain
          constant from one re-initialization
```

```
          of the entity's management system to the
          next re-initialization."
   ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry 1 }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingGroupName  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString
      MAX-ACCESS  read-create
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "This object identifies a group name for a set of
          row entries in order to administratively associate
          a set of address ranges.

          If there is no group name or this object is
          otherwise not applicable, then this object contains
          a zero-length string.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
   ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry 2 }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrType OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX     InetAddressType { ipv4(1), ipv6(2) }
      MAX-ACCESS read-create
      STATUS     current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The type of the addresses in the multicast
          forwarding ranges identified by this table.

          Only the values ipv4(1) and  ipv6(2) are
          supported.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
   ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry 3 }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingAddress OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX     InetAddress (SIZE(4|16))
      MAX-ACCESS read-create
      STATUS     current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The multicast group address which, when
          combined with smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPrefixLength,
          gives the group prefix for this forwarding range.
          The InetAddressType is given by
          smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrType.
```

```
          This address object is only significant up to
          smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPrefixLength bits.  The
          remaining address bits are set to zero.  This is
          especially important for this index field,
          Any non-zero bits would signify an entirely
          different entry.

          Legal values correspond to the subset of address
          families for which multicast address allocation
          is supported.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
   ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry 4 }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPrefixLength OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX     InetAddressPrefixLength
      MAX-ACCESS read-create
      STATUS     current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The length in bits of the mask which, when
          combined with smfCfgAddrForwardingAddress,
          gives the group prefix for this forwarding
          range.

          This object is persistent and when written
          the entity SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage."
   ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry 5 }

   smfCfgAddrForwardingStatus OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX     RowStatus
      MAX-ACCESS read-create
      STATUS     current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The status of this row, by which new entries may be
          created, or old entries deleted from this table."
   ::= { smfCfgAddrForwardingEntry 6 }



   --
   -- SMF Interfaces Configuration Table
   --

   smfCfgInterfaceTable  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF SmfCfgInterfaceEntry
```

```
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF Interface Table describes the SMF
          interfaces that are participating in the
          SMF packet forwarding process. The ifIndex is
          from the interfaces group defined in the
          Interfaces Group MIB module (RFC 2863). As such,
          this table 'sparse augments' the ifTable
          specifically when SMF is to be configured to
          operate over this interface.

          A conceptual row in this table exists if and only
          if either a manager has explicitly created the row
          or there is an interface on the managed device
          that supports and runs SMF.

          The manager can create a row by setting
          rowStatus to 'createAndGo' or 'createAndWait'.
          Row objects having associated DEFVAL clauses are
          automatically defined by the agent with these
          values during row creation, unless the manager
          explicitly defines these object values during the
          row creation.

          If the corresponding entry with ifIndex value
          is deleted from the Interface Table, then the entry
          in this table is automatically deleted and
          SMF is disabled on this interface,
          and all configuration and state information
          related to this interface is to be removed
          from memory.

          If the value of the smfCfgAdminStatus object is changed
          from 'enabled' to 'disabled', then all rows in this
          table are to be deleted and all
          configuration and state information
          related to this interface is to be removed
          from memory."
      REFERENCE
         "RFC 2863 - The Interfaces Group MIB, McCloghrie,
          K., and F. Kastenholtz, June 2000."
   ::= { smfConfigurationGroup 14 }

   smfCfgInterfaceEntry OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      SmfCfgInterfaceEntry
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
```

```
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF interface entry describes one SMF
          interface as indexed by its ifIndex.

          The objects in this table are persistent and when
          written the device SHOULD save the change to
          non-volatile storage.  For further information
          on the storage behavior for these objects, refer
          to the description for the smfCfgIfRowStatus
          object."
      INDEX { smfCfgIfIndex }
   ::= { smfCfgInterfaceTable 1 }

   SmfCfgInterfaceEntry ::=
      SEQUENCE {
         smfCfgIfIndex        InterfaceIndexOrZero,
         smfCfgIfName         SnmpAdminString,
         smfCfgIfAdminStatus  SmfStatus,
         smfCfgIfSmfUpTime    TimeTicks,
         smfCfgIfRowStatus    RowStatus
         }

   smfCfgIfIndex  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      InterfaceIndexOrZero
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The ifIndex for this SMF interface. This value
          MUST correspond to an ifIndex referring
          to a valid entry in The Interfaces Table.
          If the manager attempts to create a row
          for which the ifIndex does not exist on the
          local device, then the agent SHOULD issue
          a return value of 'inconsistentValue' and
          the operation SHOULD fail."
      REFERENCE
         "RFC 2863 - The Interfaces Group MIB, McCloghrie,
          K., and F. Kastenholtz, June 2000."
      ::= { smfCfgInterfaceEntry 1 }

   smfCfgIfName  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The textual name of the interface.  The value of this
          object SHOULD be the name of the interface as assigned by
          the local device.  This can be a text-name, such as 'le0'
```

```
          or a simple port number, such as '1',
          depending on the interface-naming syntax of the device.

          If there is no local name or this object is otherwise not
          applicable, then this object contains a zero-length string."
      ::= { smfCfgInterfaceEntry 2 }

   smfCfgIfAdminStatus OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      SmfStatus
      MAX-ACCESS  read-create
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF interface's administrative status.
         The value 'enabled' denotes that the interface
         is running the SMF forwarding process.
         The value 'disabled' denotes that the interface is
         currently external to the SMF forwarding process.

         The default value for this object is 'enabled(1)'.

         This object SHOULD be persistent and when
         written the device SHOULD save the change to
         non-volatile storage."
      DEFVAL { enabled }
      ::= { smfCfgInterfaceEntry 3 }

   smfCfgIfSmfUpTime OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX  TimeTicks
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The time (in hundredths of a second) since
         this interface SMF process was last
         re-initialized. The interface SMF process
         is re-initialized when the corresponding
         'smfCfgIfRowStatus' object transits to
         the active(1) state."
      ::= { smfCfgInterfaceEntry 4 }

   smfCfgIfRowStatus  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      RowStatus
      MAX-ACCESS  read-create
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "This object permits management of the table
          by facilitating actions such as row creation,
          construction, and destruction. The value of
          this object has no effect on whether other
```

```
          objects in this conceptual row can be
          modified.

          An entry may not exist in the active(1) state unless all
          objects in the entry have a defined appropriate value.  For
          objects with DEFVAL clauses, the management station
          does not need to specify the value of this object in order
          for the row to transit to the active(1) state; the default
          value for this object is used.  For objects that do not
          have DEFVAL clauses, then the network manager MUST
          specify the value of this object prior to this row
          transitioning to the active(1) state.

          When this object transitions to active(1), all objects
          in this row SHOULD be written to non-volatile (stable)
          storage.  Read-create objects in this row MAY be modified.
          When an object in a row with smfCfgIfRowStatus of active(1)
          is changed, then the updated value MUST be reflected in SMF
          and this new object value MUST be written to non-volatile
          storage.

          If this object is not equal to active(1), all associated
          entries in the smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfTable and the
          smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfTable MUST be deleted."
      ::= { smfCfgInterfaceEntry 5 }


   --
   -- smfStateGroup
   --
   --    Contains information describing the current state of the SMF
   --    process such as the current inclusion in the RS or not.
   --

   smfStateGroup  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBObjects 3 }

   smfStateNodeRsStatusIncluded  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      TruthValue
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The current status of the SMF node in the context of
          the MANETs relay set. A value of 'true(1)' indicates
          that the node is currently part of the MANET Relay
          Set. A value of 'false(2)' indicates that the node
          is currently not part of the MANET Relay Set."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 7. 'Relay Set Selection' in
```

```
          RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
          (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfStateGroup 1 }

   smfStateDpdMemoryOverflow  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "DPD Records"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The number of DPD records that had to be flushed to
          prevent memory overruns for caching of these records.
          The number of records to be flushed upon a buffer
          overflow is an implementation specific decision.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6. 'SMF Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
   ::= { smfStateGroup 2 }


   --
   -- SMF Neighbor Table
   --

   smfStateNeighborTable  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       SEQUENCE OF SmfStateNeighborEntry
      MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF StateNeighborTable describes the
          current one-hop neighbor nodes, their address
          and SMF RSSA and the interface on which
          they can be reached."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 7. 'SMF Neighborhood Discovery' and
          Section 8.1. 'SMF Relay Algorithm TLV
          Types' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfStateGroup 3 }
```

```
   smfStateNeighborEntry  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       SmfStateNeighborEntry
      MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF Neighbor Table contains the
          set of one-hop neighbors, the interface
          they are reachable on and the SMF RSSA
          they are currently running."
      INDEX { smfStateNeighborIpAddrType,
              smfStateNeighborIpAddr,
              smfStateNeighborPrefixLen }
   ::= { smfStateNeighborTable 1 }

   SmfStateNeighborEntry ::=
      SEQUENCE {
         smfStateNeighborIpAddrType        InetAddressType,
         smfStateNeighborIpAddr            InetAddress,
         smfStateNeighborPrefixLen         InetAddressPrefixLength,
         smfStateNeighborRSSA              IANAsmfRssaIdTC,
         smfStateNeighborNextHopInterface  InterfaceIndexOrZero
         }

   smfStateNeighborIpAddrType  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      InetAddressType { ipv4(1), ipv6(2) }
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The one-hop neighbor IP address type.

          Only the values 'ipv4(1)' and
          'ipv6(2)' are supported."
   ::= { smfStateNeighborEntry 1 }

   smfStateNeighborIpAddr  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      InetAddress (SIZE(4|16))
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The one-hop neighbor Inet IPv4 or IPv6
         address.

         Only IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
         are supported."
   ::= { smfStateNeighborEntry 2 }

   smfStateNeighborPrefixLen  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      InetAddressPrefixLength
```

```
      UNITS       "bits"
      MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The prefix length. This is a decimal value that
          indicates the number of contiguous, higher-order
          bits of the address that make up the network
          portion of the address."
   ::= { smfStateNeighborEntry 3 }

   smfStateNeighborRSSA  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       IANAsmfRssaIdTC
      MAX-ACCESS   read-only
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The current RSSA running on the neighbor."
   ::= { smfStateNeighborEntry 4 }

   smfStateNeighborNextHopInterface OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       InterfaceIndexOrZero
      MAX-ACCESS   read-only
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The interface ifIndex over which the
          neighbor is reachable in one-hop."
   ::= { smfStateNeighborEntry 6 }


   --
   -- SMF Performance Group
   --
   --    Contains objects which help to characterize the
   --    performance of the SMF RSSA process, such as statistics
   --    counters. There are two types of SMF RSSA statistics:
   --    global counters and per interface counters.
   --

   smfPerformanceGroup  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBObjects 4 }

   smfPerfGobalGroup  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfPerformanceGroup 1 }

   --
   -- IPv4 packet counters
   --

   smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsRecvTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
```

```
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of
          multicast IPv4 packets received by the
          device and delivered to the SMF process.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 1 }

   smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsForwardedTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of
          multicast IPv4 packets forwarded by the
          device.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 2 }

   smfPerfIpv4DuplMultiPktsDetectedTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of duplicate
          multicast IPv4 packets detected by the
          device.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
```

```
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6.2. 'IPv4 Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 3 }

   smfPerfIpv4DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of dropped
          multicast IPv4 packets by the
          device due to TTL exceeded.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 5. 'SMF Packet Processing and
          Forwarding' in RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 4 }

   smfPerfIpv4TTLLargerThanPreviousTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv4 packets
          recieved which have a TTL larger than that
          of a previously received identical packet.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 5. 'SMF Packet Processing and
```

```
          Forwarding' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 5 }

   --
   -- IPv6 packet counters
   --

   smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsRecvTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of
          multicast IPv6 packets received by the
          device and delivered to the SMF process.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 6 }

   smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsForwardedTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of
          multicast IPv6 packets forwarded by the
          device.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 7 }

   smfPerfIpv6DuplMultiPktsDetectedTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
```

```
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of duplicate
          multicast IPv6 packets detected by the
          device.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6.1. 'IPv6 Duplicate Packet
          Detection' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 8 }

   smfPerfIpv6DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of dropped
          multicast IPv6 packets by the
          device due to TTL exceeded.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 5. 'SMF Packet Processing and
          Forwarding' in RFC 6621 - Simplified
          Multicast Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J.,
          May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 9 }

   smfPerfIpv6TTLLargerThanPreviousTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv6 packets
```

```
          recieved which have a TTL larger than that
          of a previously recived identical packet.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 5. 'SMF Packet Processing and
          Forwarding' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 10 }

   smfPerfIpv6HAVAssistsReqdTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv6 packets
          received which required the HAV assist for DPD.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6.1.1. 'IPv6 SMF_DPD Option Header'
          in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
          (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 11 }

   smfPerfIpv6DpdHeaderInsertionsTotal  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv6 packets
          recieved which the device inserted the
          DPD header option.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
```

```
          disabled and later enabled.  In order to check for
          the occurrence of such a discontinuity when monitoring
          this counter object, it is recommended that the
          smfCfgSmfSysUpTime object also be monitored."
      REFERENCE
         "See Section 6.1.2. 'IPv6 Identification-Based
          DPD' in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast
          Forwarding (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
   ::= { smfPerfGobalGroup 12 }


   --
   -- Per SMF Interface Performance Table
   --

   smfPerfInterfaceGroup OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfPerformanceGroup 2 }

   smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfTable OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       SEQUENCE OF SmfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry
      MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF Interface Performance Table
          describes the SMF counters per
          interface."
   ::= { smfPerfInterfaceGroup 1 }

   smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       SmfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry
      MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF Interface Performance entry
          describes the statistics for a particular
          node interface."
      INDEX { smfCfgIfIndex }
   ::= { smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfTable 1 }

   SmfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry ::=
      SEQUENCE {
         smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsRecvPerIf               Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsForwardedPerIf          Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv4DuplMultiPktsDetectedPerIf       Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv4DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededPerIf Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv4TTLLargerThanPreviousPerIf       Counter32
         }

   smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsRecvPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of multicast IP
          packets received by the SMF process on
          this device on this interface.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry 1 }

   smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsForwardedPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of
          multicast IP packets forwarded by the
          SMF process on this device
          on this interface.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry 2 }

   smfPerfIpv4DuplMultiPktsDetectedPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of duplicate
          multicast IP packets detected by the
          SMF process on this device
          on this interface.
```

```
         There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
         in this object if the system SMF process had been
         disabled and later enabled on this interface.
         In order to check for the occurrence of such a
         discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
         it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
         object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry 3 }

   smfPerfIpv4DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
        "A counter of the total number of dropped
         multicast IPv4 packets by the SMF process
         on this device on this interface
         due to TTL exceeded.

         There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
         in this object if the system SMF process had been
         disabled and later enabled on this interface.
         In order to check for the occurrence of such a
         discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
         it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
         object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry 4 }

   smfPerfIpv4TTLLargerThanPreviousPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
        "A counter of the total number of IPv4 packets
         received by the SMF process on this device
         on this interface which have a TTL larger than
         that of a previously received identical packet.

         There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
         in this object if the system SMF process had been
         disabled and later enabled on this interface.
         In order to check for the occurrence of such a
         discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
         it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
         object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv4InterfacePerfEntry 5 }
```

```
   smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfTable OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       SEQUENCE OF SmfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry
      MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF Interface Performance Table
          describes the SMF counters per
          interface."
   ::= { smfPerfInterfaceGroup 2 }

   smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX       SmfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry
      MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
      STATUS       current
      DESCRIPTION
         "The SMF Interface Performance entry
          describes the counters for a particular
          node interface."
      INDEX { smfCfgIfIndex }
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfTable 1 }

   SmfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry ::=
      SEQUENCE {
         smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsRecvPerIf               Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsForwardedPerIf          Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv6DuplMultiPktsDetectedPerIf       Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv6DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededPerIf Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv6TTLLargerThanPreviousPerIf       Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv6HAVAssistsReqdPerIf              Counter32,
         smfPerfIpv6DpdHeaderInsertionsPerIf         Counter32
         }

   smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsRecvPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of
          multicast IP packets received by the
          SMF process on this device
          on this interface.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
```

```
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 1 }

   smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsForwardedPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of
          multicast IP packets forwarded by the
          SMF process on this device
          on this interface.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 2 }

   smfPerfIpv6DuplMultiPktsDetectedPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of duplicate
          multicast IP packets detected by the
          SMF process on this device
          on this interface.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 3 }

   smfPerfIpv6DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
```

```
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the number of dropped
          multicast IP packets by the
          SMF process on this device
          on this interface due to TTL
          exceeded.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 4 }

   smfPerfIpv6TTLLargerThanPreviousPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv6 packets
          received which have a TTL larger than that
          of a previously received identical packet
          by the SMF process on this device on this
          interface.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 5 }

   smfPerfIpv6HAVAssistsReqdPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv6 packets
          received by the SMF process on this device
          on this interface which required the
          HAV assist for DPD.
```

```
          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 6 }

   smfPerfIpv6DpdHeaderInsertionsPerIf  OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX      Counter32
      UNITS       "Packets"
      MAX-ACCESS  read-only
      STATUS      current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A counter of the total number of IPv6 packets
          received by the SMF process on this device
          on this interface which the device inserted the
          DPD header option.

          There is the potential for a counter discontinuity
          in this object if the system SMF process had been
          disabled and later enabled on this interface.
          In order to check for the occurrence of such a
          discontinuity when monitoring this counter object,
          it is recommended that the smfCfgIfSmfUpTime
          object also be monitored."
   ::= { smfPerfIpv6InterfacePerfEntry 7 }



   --
   -- Notifications
   --

smfMIBNotifObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBNotifications 0 }
smfMIBNotifControl OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBNotifications 1 }


   -- smfMIBNotifObjects

   smfNotifAdminStatusChange NOTIFICATION-TYPE
          OBJECTS { smfCfgRouterIDAddrType, -- The originator of
                                            --   the notification.
                    smfCfgRouterID,         -- The originator of
                                            --   the notification.
                    smfCfgAdminStatus       -- The new status of the
                                            --   SMF process.
```

```
                }
         STATUS       current
         DESCRIPTION
            "smfCfgAdminStatusChange is a notification sent when a
             the 'smfCfgAdminStatus' object changes."
         ::= { smfMIBNotifObjects 1 }

   smfNotifConfiguredOpModeChange NOTIFICATION-TYPE
         OBJECTS { smfCfgRouterIDAddrType, -- The originator of
                                           --   the notification.
                   smfCfgRouterID,         -- The originator of
                                           --   the notification.
                   smfCfgOperationalMode   -- The new Operations
                                           --   Mode of the SMF
                                           --   process.
                }
         STATUS       current
         DESCRIPTION
            "smfNotifConfiguredOpModeChange is a notification
             sent when the 'smfCfgOperationalMode' object
             changes."
         ::= { smfMIBNotifObjects 2 }

   smfNotifIfAdminStatusChange NOTIFICATION-TYPE
         OBJECTS { smfCfgRouterIDAddrType, -- The originator of
                                           --   the notification.
                   smfCfgRouterID,         -- The originator of
                                           --   the notification.
                   smfCfgIfName,           -- The interface whose
                                           --   status has changed.
                   smfCfgIfAdminStatus     -- The new status of the
                                           --   SMF interface.
                }
         STATUS       current
         DESCRIPTION
            "smfCfgIfAdminStatusChange is a notification sent when a
             the 'smfCfgIfAdminStatus' object changes."
         ::= { smfMIBNotifObjects 3 }

    smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowEvent NOTIFICATION-TYPE
         OBJECTS { smfCfgRouterIDAddrType,   -- The originator of
                                             --   the notification.
                   smfCfgRouterID,           -- The originator of
                                             --   the notification.
                   smfStateDpdMemoryOverflow -- The counter of
                                             --   the overflows.
            }
         STATUS       current
```

```
         DESCRIPTION
            "smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowEvents is sent when the
             number of memory overflow events exceeds the
             the 'smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowThreshold' within the
             previous number of seconds defined by the
             'smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowWindow'."
         ::= { smfMIBNotifObjects 4 }



   -- smfMIBNotifControl
   smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowThreshold OBJECT-TYPE
          SYNTAX       Integer32 (0..255)
          UNITS        "Events"
          MAX-ACCESS   read-write
          STATUS       current
          DESCRIPTION
             "A threshold value for the
              `smfNotifDpdmemoryOverflowEvents' object.
              If the number of occurences exceeds
              this threshold within the previous
              number of seconds
              'smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowWindow',
              then the `smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowEvent'
              notification is sent.

              The default value for this object is
              '1'."
          DEFVAL { 1 }
           ::= { smfMIBNotifControl 1 }

   smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowWindow OBJECT-TYPE
          SYNTAX       TimeTicks
          MAX-ACCESS   read-write
          STATUS       current
          DESCRIPTION
             "A time window value for the
              `smfNotifDpdmemoryOverflowEvents' object.
              If the number of occurences exceeds
              the `smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowThreshold'
              within the previous number of seconds
              'smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowWindow',
              then the `smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowEvent'
              notification is sent.

              The default value for this object is
              '1'."
          DEFVAL { 1 }
```

```
           ::= { smfMIBNotifControl 2 }


   --
   -- Compliance Statements
   --

   smfCompliances  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBConformance 1 }
   smfMIBGroups    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smfMIBConformance 2 }

   smfBasicCompliance  MODULE-COMPLIANCE
      STATUS current
      DESCRIPTION "The basic implementation requirements for
                   managed network entities that implement
                   the SMF RSSA process."
      MODULE  -- this module
      MANDATORY-GROUPS { smfCapabObjectsGroup,
                         smfConfigObjectsGroup }
   ::= { smfCompliances 1 }

   smfFullCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
      STATUS current
      DESCRIPTION "The full implementation requirements for
                   managed network entities that implement
                   the SMF RSSA process."
      MODULE  -- this module
      MANDATORY-GROUPS { smfCapabObjectsGroup,
                         smfConfigObjectsGroup,
                         smfStateObjectsGroup,
                         smfPerfObjectsGroup,
                         smfNotifObjectsGroup,
                         smfNotificationsGroup
                       }
   ::= { smfCompliances 2 }

   --
   -- Units of Conformance
   --

   smfCapabObjectsGroup OBJECT-GROUP
      OBJECTS {
              smfCapabilitiesOpModeID,
              smfCapabilitiesRssaID
      }
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Set of SMF configuration objects implemented
          in this module."
```

```
   ::= { smfMIBGroups 1 }

   smfConfigObjectsGroup OBJECT-GROUP
      OBJECTS {
              smfCfgAdminStatus,
              smfCfgSmfSysUpTime,
              smfCfgRouterIDAddrType,
              smfCfgRouterID,
              smfCfgOperationalMode,
              smfCfgRssaMember,
              smfCfgIpv4Dpd,
              smfCfgIpv6Dpd,
              smfCfgMaxPktLifetime,
              smfCfgDpdEntryMaxLifetime,
              smfCfgNhdpRssaMesgTLVIncluded,
              smfCfgNhdpRssaAddrBlockTLVIncluded,

              smfCfgAddrForwardingGroupName,
              smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrType,
              smfCfgAddrForwardingAddress,
              smfCfgAddrForwardingAddrPrefixLength,
              smfCfgAddrForwardingStatus,

              smfCfgIfName,
              smfCfgIfAdminStatus,
              smfCfgIfSmfUpTime,
              smfCfgIfRowStatus
      }
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Set of SMF configuration objects implemented
          in this module."
   ::= { smfMIBGroups 2 }

   smfStateObjectsGroup  OBJECT-GROUP
      OBJECTS {
              smfStateNodeRsStatusIncluded,
              smfStateDpdMemoryOverflow,

              smfStateNeighborRSSA,
              smfStateNeighborNextHopInterface
      }
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Set of SMF state objects implemented
          in this module."
   ::= { smfMIBGroups 3 }
```

```
   smfPerfObjectsGroup  OBJECT-GROUP
      OBJECTS {
              smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsRecvTotal,
              smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsForwardedTotal,
              smfPerfIpv4DuplMultiPktsDetectedTotal,
              smfPerfIpv4DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededTotal,
              smfPerfIpv4TTLLargerThanPreviousTotal,

              smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsRecvTotal,
              smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsForwardedTotal,
              smfPerfIpv6DuplMultiPktsDetectedTotal,
              smfPerfIpv6DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededTotal,
              smfPerfIpv6TTLLargerThanPreviousTotal,
              smfPerfIpv6HAVAssistsReqdTotal,
              smfPerfIpv6DpdHeaderInsertionsTotal,

              smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsRecvPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv4MultiPktsForwardedPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv4DuplMultiPktsDetectedPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv4DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv4TTLLargerThanPreviousPerIf,

              smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsRecvPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv6MultiPktsForwardedPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv6DuplMultiPktsDetectedPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv6DroppedMultiPktsTTLExceededPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv6TTLLargerThanPreviousPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv6HAVAssistsReqdPerIf,
              smfPerfIpv6DpdHeaderInsertionsPerIf
      }
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Set of SMF performance objects implemented
          in this module by total and per interface."
   ::= { smfMIBGroups 4 }

   smfNotifObjectsGroup  OBJECT-GROUP
      OBJECTS {
              smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowThreshold,
              smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowWindow
      }
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Set of SMF notification control
          objects implemented in this module."
   ::= { smfMIBGroups 5 }

   smfNotificationsGroup  NOTIFICATION-GROUP
```

```
      NOTIFICATIONS {
              smfNotifAdminStatusChange,
              smfNotifConfiguredOpModeChange,
              smfNotifIfAdminStatusChange,
              smfNotifDpdMemoryOverflowEvent
      }
      STATUS  current
      DESCRIPTION
         "Set of SMF notifications implemented
          in this module."
   ::= { smfMIBGroups 6 }


   END
```

8. Security Considerations

This section discusses security implications of the choices made in this SMF-MIB module.

There are a number of management objects defined in this MIB module with a MAX-ACCESS clause of read-write and/or read-create. Such objects may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. The support for SET operations in a non-secure environment without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These are the tables and objects and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

- 'smfCfgAdminStatus' - this writable configuration object controls the operational status of the SMF process. If this setting is configured inconsistently across the MANET multicast domain, then delivery of multicast data may be inconsistent across the domain; some nodes may not receive multicast data intended for them.

- 'smfCfgRouterIDAddrType' and 'smfCfgRouterID' - these writable configuration objects define the ID of the SMF process. These objects should be configured with a routable address defined on the local SMF device. The smfCfgRouterID is a logical identification that MUST be configured as unique across inter-operating SMF neighborhoods and it is RECOMMENDED to be chosen as the numerically largest address contained in a node's 'Neighbor Address List' as defined in NHDP. A smfCfgRouterID MUST be unique within the scope of the operating MANET network regardless of the method used for selecting it. If these objects are mis-configured or configured in-consistently across the MANET, then the ability of various RSSA algorithms, e.g., ECDS, may be compromised. This would potentially result in some routers within the MANET not receiving multicast packets destine to them. Hence, intentionally mis-configuring these objects could pose a form of Denial-of-Service (DOS) attack against the MANET.

- 'smfCfgOpMode' - this writable configuration objects define the operational mode of the SMF process. The operational mode defines how the SMF process receives its data to form its local estimate of the CDS. It is recommended that the value for this object be set consistently across the MANET to ensure proper operation of the multicast packet forwarding. If the value for this object is set inconsistently across the MANET, the result may be that multicast packet delivery will be compromised within the MANET. Hence, intentionally mis-configuring this object could pose a form DOS attack against the MANET.

- 'smfCfgRssa' - this writable configuration object sets the specific Reduced Set Selection Algorithm (RSSA) for the SMF process. If this object is set inconsistently across the MANET domain, multicast delivery of data will likely fail. Hence, intentionally mis-configuring this object could pose a form DOS attack against the MANET.

- 'smfCfgRssaMember' - this writable configuration object sets the 'interest' of the local SMF node in participating in the CDS. Setting this object to 'never(3)' on a highly highly connected device could lead to frequent island formation. Setting this object to 'always(2)' could support data ex-filtration from the MANET domain.

- 'smfCfgIpv4Dpd' - this writable configuration object sets the duplicate packet detection method, i.e., H-DPD or I-DPD, for forwarding of IPv4 multicast packets. Forwarders may operate with mixed H-DPD and I-DPD modes as long as they consistently perform the appropriate DPD routines outlined [RFC6621]. However, it is RECOMMENDED that a deployment be configured with a common mode for operational consistency.

- 'smfCfgIpv6Dpd' - this writable configuration object sets the duplicate packet detection method for forwarding of IPv6 multicast packets. Since IPv6 SMF does specifies an option header, the interoperability constraints are not as loose as in the IPv4 version, and forwarders SHOULD not operate with mixed H-DPD and I-DPD modes. Hence the value for this object SHOULD be consistently set within the forwarders comprising the MANET, else inconsistent forwarding may result unnecessary multicast packet dropping.

o 'smfCfgMaxPktLifetime' - this writable configuration object sets the estimate of the network packet traversal time. If set too small, this could lead to poor multicast data delivery ratios throughout the MANET domain. This could serve as a form of DOS attack if this object value is set too small.

o 'smfCfgDpdEntryMaxLifetime' - this writable configuration object sets the maximum lifetime (in seconds) for the cached DPD records for the combined IPv4 and IPv6 methods. If the memory is running low prior to the MaxLifetimes being exceeded, the local SMF devices should purge the oldest records first. If this object value is set too small, then the effectiveness of the SMF DPD algorithms may become greatly diminished causing a higher than necessary packet load on the MANET.

o 'smfCfgNhdpRssaMesgTLVIncluded' - this writable configuration object indicates whether the associated NHDP messages include the the RSSA Message TLV, or not. It is highly RECOMMENDED that this object be set to 'true(1)' when the SMF operation mode is set to independent as this information will inform the local forwarder of the RSSA algorithm implemented in neighboring forwarders and is used to ensure consistent forwarding across the MANET. While it is possible that SMF neighbors MAY be configured differently with respect to the RSSA algorithm and still operate cooperatively, but these cases will vary dependent upon the algorithm types designated and this situation SHOULD be avoided.

o 'smfCfgNhdpRssaAddrBlockTLVIncluded' - this writable configuration object indicates whether the associated NHDP messages include the the RSSA Address Block TLV, or not. The smfNhdpRssaAddrBlockTLVIncluded is optional in all cases as it depends on the existence of an address block which may not be present. If this SMF device is configured with NHDP, then this object should be set to 'true(1)' as this TLV enables CDS relay algorithm operation and configuration to be shared among 2-hop neighborhoods. Some relay algorithms require 2-hop neighbor configuration in order to correctly select relay sets.

o 'smfCfgAddrForwardingTable' - the writable configuration objects in this table indicate which multicast IP addresses are to be forwarded by this SMF node. Misconfiguration of rows within this table can limit the ability of this SMF device to properly forward multicast data.

o 'smfCfgInterfaceTable' - the writable configuration objects in this table indicate which SMF node interfaces are participating in the SMF packet forwarding process. Misconfiguration of rows within this table can limit the ability of this SMF device to properly forward multicast data.

Some of the readable objects in this MIB module (i.e., objects with a MAX-ACCESS other than not-accessible) may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control even GET and/or NOTIFY access to these objects and possibly to even encrypt the values of these objects when sending them over the network via SNMP. These are the tables and objects and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

- 'smfNodeRsStatusIncluded' - this readable state object indicates that this SMF node is part of the CDS, or not. Being part of the CDS makes this node a distinguished device. It could be exploited for data ex-filtration, or denial of service attacks.

- 'smfStateNeighborTable' - the readable state objects in this table indicate current neighbor nodes to this SMF node. Exposing this information to an attacker could allow the attacker easier access to the larger MANET domain.

The remainder of the objects in the SMF-MIB module are performance counter objects. While these give an indication of the activity of the SMF process on this node, it is not expected that exposing these values pose a security risk to the MANET network.

SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 did not include adequate security. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPSec), even then, there is no control as to who on the secure network is allowed to access and GET/SET (read/change/create/delete) the objects in this MIB module.

Implementations MUST provide the security features described by the SNMPv3 framework (see [RFC3410]), including full support for authentication and privacy via the User-based Security Model (USM) [RFC3414] with the AES cipher algorithm [RFC3826]. Implementations MAY also provide support for the Transport Security Model (TSM) [RFC5591] in combination with a secure transport such as SSH [RFC5592] or TLS/DTLS [RFC6353].

Further, deployment of SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 is NOT RECOMMENDED. Instead, it is RECOMMENDED to deploy SNMPv3 and to enable cryptographic security. It is then a customer/operator responsibility to ensure that the SNMP entity giving access to an instance of this MIB module is properly configured to give access to the objects only to those principals (users) that have legitimate rights to indeed GET or SET (change/create/delete) them.

9. Applicability Statement

This document describes objects for configuring parameters of the Simplified Multicast Forwarding [RFC6621] process on a Mobile Ad-Hoc Network (MANET) router. This MIB module, denoted SMF-MIB, also reports state and performance information and notifications. This section provides some examples of how this MIB module can be used in MANET network deployments. A fuller discussion of MANET network management use cases and challenges will be provided elsewhere.

SMF is designed to allow MANET routers to forward IPv4 and IPv6 packets over the MANET and cover the MANET nodes through the automatic discovery of efficient estimates of the Minimum Connected Dominating Set (MCDS) of nodes within the MANET. The MCDS are estimated using the Relay Set Selection Algorithms (RSSAs) discussed within this document. In the following, three scenarios are listed where this MIB module is useful, i.e.,

- o For a Parking Lot Initial Configuration Situation - it is common for the vehicles comprising the MANET being forward deployed at a remote location, e.g., the site of a natural disaster, to be off-loaded in a parking lot where an initial configuration of the networking devices is performed. The configuration is loaded into the devices from a fixed location Network Operation Center (NOC) at the parking lot and the vehicles are stationary at the parking lot while the configuration changes are made. Standards-based methods for configuration management from the co-located NOC are necessary for this deployment option. The set of interesting configuration objects for the SMF process are listed within this MIB module.

- o For Mobile vehicles with Low Bandwidth Satellite Link to a Fixed NOC - Here the vehicles carrying the MANET routers carry multiple wireless interfaces, one of which is a relatively low-bandwidth on-the-move satellite connection which interconnects a fix NOC to the nodes of the MANET. Standards-based methods for monitoring and fault management from the fixed NOC are necessary for this deployment option.

- o For Fixed NOC and Mobile Local Manager in Larger Vehicles - for larger vehicles, a hierarchical network management arrangement is useful. Centralized network management is performed from a fixed NOC while local management is performed locally from within the vehicles. Standards-based methods for configuration, monitoring and fault management are necessary for this deployment option.

Here we provide an example of the simplest of configurations to establish an operational multicast forwarding capability in a MANET.

This discussion only identifies the configuration necessary through the SMF-MIB module and assumes that other configuration has occurred. Assume that the MANET is to support only IPv4 addressing and that the MANET nodes are to be configured in the context of the Parking Lot Initialization case above. Then the SMF-MIB module defines ten configuration OIDs and two configuration tables, i.e., the smfCfgAddrForwardingTable and the smfCfgInterfaceTable. Of the ten OIDs defined, all but one, i.e., the smfCfgRouterID, have DEFVAL clauses which allow for a functional configuration of the SMF process within the MANET. The smfCfgRouterIDType defaults to 'ipv4' so the smfCfgRouterID can be set as, e.g.,:

```
snmpset [options] <smfCfgRouterID_OID>.0 a 192.168.1.100
```

If the smfCfgAddrForwardingTable is left empty, then the SMF local forwarder will forward all multicast addresses. So this table does not require configuration if you want to have the MANET forward all multicast addresses.

All that remains is to configure at least one row in the smfCfgInterfaceTable. Assume that the node has a wireless interface with an <ifName>='wlan0' and an <ifIndex>='1'. All of the objects in the rows of the smfCfgInterfaceTable have a DEFVAL clause, hence only the RowStatus object needs to be set. So the SMF process will be activated on the 'wlan0' interface by the following network manager snmpset command:

```
snmpset [options] <smfCfgIfRowStatus>.1 i active(1)
```

At this point, the configured forwarder will begin a Classical Flooding algorithm to forward all multicast addresses IPv4 packets it receives. If the

To provide a more efficient multicast forwarding within the MANET, the network manager could walk the smfCapabilitiesTable to identify other SMF operational modes, e.g.,:

```
snmpwalk -c public -v 2c router <smfCapabilitiesTable>

SMF-MIB::smfCapabilitiesIndex.1 = INTEGER: 1

SMF-MIB::smfCapabilitiesIndex.2 = INTEGER: 2

SMF-MIB::smfCapabilitiesOpModeID.1 = INTEGER: cfOnly(1)

SMF-MIB::smfCapabilitiesOpModeiD.2 = INTEGER: independent(2)

SMF-MIB::smfCapabilitiesRssaID.1 = INTEGER: cF(1)
```

SMF-MIB::smfCapabilitiesRssaID.2 = INTEGER: eCDS(3)

In this example, the forwarding device also supports the Extended Connected Dominating Set (eCDS) RSSA with the forwarder in the 'independent(2)' operational mode. If the network manager were to then issue an snmpset, e.g.,:

snmpset [options] <smfCfgOperationalMode>.0 i 2

then the local forwarder would switch if forwarding behavior from Classical Flooding to the more efficient eCDS flooding.

10. IANA Considerations

The MIB module in this document uses the following IANA-assigned OBJECT IDENTIFIER value recorded in the SMI Numbers registry:

```
Descriptor        OBJECT IDENTIFIER value
----------        -----------------------
SMF-MIB          { experimental XXXX }
IANA EDITOR NOTE: please assign XXXX, and remove this note.
```

11. Contributors

This MIB document uses the template authored by D. Harrington which is based on contributions from the MIB Doctors, especially Juergen Schoenwaelder, Dave Perkins, C.M.Heard and Randy Presuhn.

12. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the valuable comments from Sean Harnedy in the early phases of the development of this MIB module. The authors would like to thank James Nguyen for his careful review and comments on this MIB module and his work on the definitions of the follow on MIB modules to configure specific RSSA algorithms related to SMF. Further, the authors would like to acknowledge to work of James Nguyen, Brian Little, Ryan Morgan and Justin Dean on their software development of the SMF-MIB.

13. References

13.1. Normative References

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[RFC6621] Macker, J., "Simplified Multicast Forwarding", RFC 6621, May 2012.

13.2. Informative References

[RFC3410] Case, J., Mundy, R., Partain, D., and B. Stewart, "Introduction and Applicability Statements for Internet-Standard Management Framework", RFC 3410, December 2002.

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[RFC5591] Harrington, D. and W. Hardaker, "Transport Security Model for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 5591, June 2009.

[RFC5592] Harrington, D., Salowey, J., and W. Hardaker, "Secure

Shell Transport Model for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 5592, June 2009.

[RFC6353] Hardaker, W., "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Transport Model for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 6353, July 2011.

Appendix A. Appendix A:

This appendix contains the IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB module defined by this specification below. The RFC editor should remove this specification of the IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB upon publication of the SMF-MIB. Further, IANA should take over the IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB and to keep it synchronized with the registry identified below within the IANAsmfOpModeIdTC TEXTUAL-CONVENTION.

```
IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
    MODULE-IDENTITY, mib-2
              FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
              FROM SNMPv2-TC;

ianasmfOpModeID MODULE-IDENTITY
    LAST-UPDATED "201401190000Z"  -- January 19, 2014
    ORGANIZATION "IANA"
    CONTACT-INFO "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

                  Postal: ICANN
                          4676 Admiralty Way, Suite 330
                          Marina del Rey, CA 90292

                  Tel:    +1 310 823 9358
                  E-Mail: iana@iana.org"
    DESCRIPTION  "This MIB module defines the
                  IANAsmfOpModeIdTC Textual
                  Convention, and thus the enumerated values of
                  the smfCapabilitiesOpModeID object defined in
                  the SMF-MIB."
    REVISION     "201401190000Z"  -- January 19, 2014
    DESCRIPTION  "Initial version of this MIB as published in
                  RFC KKKK."
    ::= { mib-2 kkkk }

IANAsmfOpModeIdTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS       current
```

```
          DESCRIPTION
              "An index that identifies through reference to a specific
               SMF operations mode.  There are basically three styles
               of SMF operation with reduced relay sets:

                 Independent operation 'independent(1)' -
                     SMF performs its own relay
                     set selection using information from an associated
                     MANET NHDP process.

                 CDS-aware unicast routing operation 'routing(2)'-
                     a coexistent unicast routing
                     protocol provides dynamic relay
                     set state based upon its own control plane
                     CDS or neighborhood discovery information.

                 Cross-layer operation 'crossLayer(3)' -
                     SMF operates using neighborhood
                     status and triggers from a
                     cross-layer information base for dynamic relay
                     set selection and maintenance.

               IANA MUST update this textual convention accordingly.

               The definition of this textual convention with the
               addition of newly assigned values is published
               periodically by the IANA, in either the Assigned
               Numbers RFC, or some derivative of it specific to
               Internet Network Management number assignments.  (The
               latest arrangements can be obtained by contacting the
               IANA.)

               Requests for new values should be made to IANA via
               email (iana@iana.org)."
         REFERENCE
              "See Section 7.2. 'Reduced Relay Set Forwarding',
               and the Appendices A, B and C in
               RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
               (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
          SYNTAX  INTEGER {
                          independent (1),
                          routing (2),
                          crossLayer (3)
                          -- future (4-255)
          }

      END
```

Appendix B. Appendix B:

This appendix contains the IANAsmfRssaID-MIB module defined by this specification below. The RFC editor should remove this specification of the IANAsmfRssaID-MIB upon publication of the SMF-MIB. Further, IANA should take over the IANAsmfRssaID-MIB and to keep it synchronized with the registry identified below within the IANAsmfRssaIdTC TEXTUAL-CONVENTION.

```
 IANAsmfRssaID-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

 IMPORTS
     MODULE-IDENTITY, mib-2
               FROM SNMPv2-SMI
     TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
               FROM SNMPv2-TC;

 ianasmfRssaID MODULE-IDENTITY
     LAST-UPDATED "201401190000Z"  -- January 19, 2014
     ORGANIZATION "IANA"
     CONTACT-INFO "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

                   Postal: ICANN
                           4676 Admiralty Way, Suite 330
                           Marina del Rey, CA 90292

                   Tel:    +1 310 823 9358
                   E-Mail: iana@iana.org"
     DESCRIPTION  "This MIB module defines the
                   IANAsmfRssaIdTC Textual
                   Convention, and thus the enumerated values of
                   the smfCapabilitiesRssaID object defined in
                   the SMF-MIB."
     REVISION     "201401190000Z"  -- January 19, 2014
     DESCRIPTION  "Initial version of this MIB as published in
                   RFC LLLL."

     ::= { mib-2 llll }

 IANAsmfRssaIdTC ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
     STATUS       current
     DESCRIPTION
         "An index that identifies through reference to a specific
          RSSA algorithms.  Several are currently defined
          in the Appendix A, B and C of RFC 6621.

          Examples of RSSA algorithms already identified within
```

```
             this TC are:

               Classical Flooding (cF(1)) - is the standard
                  flooding algorithm where each node in the next
                  retransmits the information on each of its interfaces.

               Source-Based Multipint Relay (sMPR(2)) -
                  this algorithm is used by Optimized Link State Routing
                  (OLSR) and OLSR version 2 (OLSRv2) protocols for the
                  relay of link state updates and other control
                  information [RFC3626].  Since each router picks
                  its neighboring relays independently, sMPR
                  forwarders depend upon previous hop information
                  (e.g., source MAC address) to operate correctly.

               Extended Connected Dominating Set (eCDS(3)) -
                  defined in [RFC5614] this algorithm forms a single
                  CDS mesh for the SMF operating region.  Its
                  packet-forwarding rules are not dependent upon
                  previous hop knowledge in contrast to sMPR.

               Multipoint Relay Connected Dominating Set (mprCDS(4)) -
                  This algorithm is an extension to the basic sMPR
                  election algorithm that results in a shared
                  (non-source-specific) SMF CDS.  Thus, its forwarding
                  rules are not dependent upon previous hop information,
                  similar to eCDS.

             IANA MUST update this textual convention accordingly.

             The definition of this textual convention with the
             addition of newly assigned values is published
             periodically by the IANA, in either the Assigned
             Numbers RFC, or some derivative of it specific to
             Internet Network Management number assignments.  (The
             latest arrangements can be obtained by contacting the
             IANA.)

             Requests for new values should be made to IANA via
             email (iana@iana.org)."
        REFERENCE
           "See, e.g.,

            Section 8.1.1. 'SMF Message TLV Type',
            Appendix A. 'Essential Connecting Dominating Set (E-CDS)
                Algorithm',
            Appendix B. 'Source-Based Multipoint Relay (S-MPR)
                Algorithm', and
```

```
            Appendix C. 'Multipoint Relay Connected Dominating Set
                 (MPR-CDS) Algorithm'

            in RFC 6621 - Simplified Multicast Forwarding
            (SMF), Macker, J., May 2012."
        SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                            cF(1),
                            sMPR(2),
                            eCDS(3),
                            mprCDS(4)
                            -- future(5-127)
                            -- noStdAction(128-239)
                            -- experimental(240-255)
                    }

    END
```

Appendix C.

```
************************************************************
* Note to the RFC Editor (to be removed prior to publication) *
*                                                          *
*                                                          *
* 1) The reference to RFCXXXX throughout this document point  *
* to the current draft-ietf-manet-smf-xx.txt.  This needs     *
* to be replaced with the XXXX RFC number for the SMF         *
* publication.                                               *
*                                                          *
* 2) Appendix A contains the IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB              *
* module which is defined by this specification in the       *
* appendix.  The RFC editor should remove this specification  *
* of the IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB upon publication of              *
* the SMF-MIB.  Further, IANA should take over the            *
* IANAsmfOpModeID-MIB and keep it synchronized                *
* with the registry identified within the contained           *
* IANAsmfOpModeIdTC TEXTUAL-CONVENTION.                         *
*                                                          *
* 3) Appendix B contains the IANAsmfRssaID-MIB                *
* module which is defined by this specification in the       *
* appendix.  The RFC editor should remove this specification  *
* of the IANAsmfRssaID-MIB upon publication of                *
* the SMF-MIB.  Further, IANA should take over the            *
* IANAsmfRssaID-MIB and keep it synchronized                  *
* with the registry identified within the contained           *
* IANAsmfRssaID TEXTUAL-CONVENTION.                           *
*                                                          *
************************************************************
```

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